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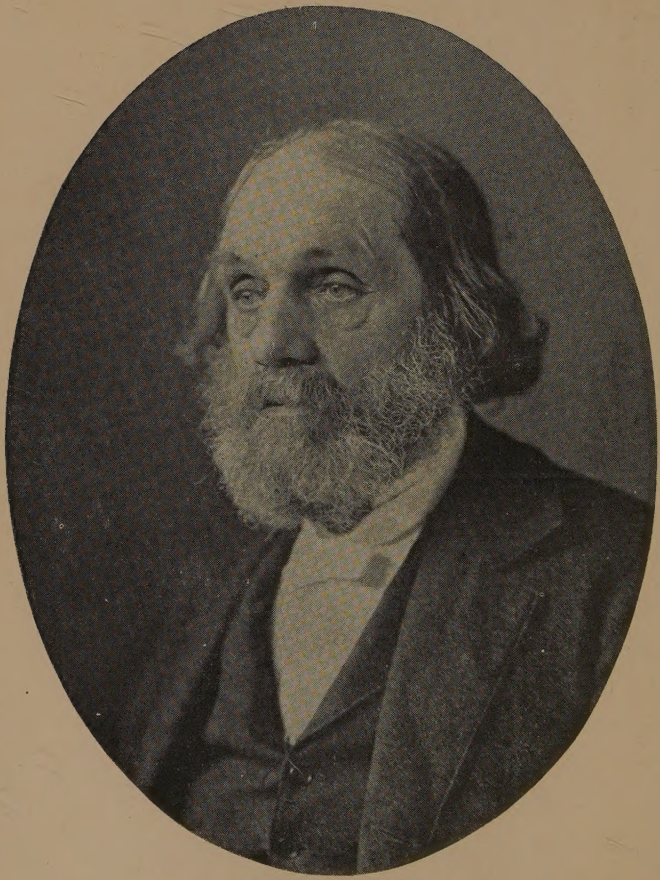

EDWARD EVERETT HALE

THE MAN WITHOUT A COUNTRY

BY

EDWARD EVERETT HALE

With Introduction and Notes

BY

E. ISABEL REVELL

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INTRODUCTION

Rev. Edward Everett Hale, the distinguished author and divine, was born in Boston, April 3, 1822. His father, Nathan Hale, was the nephew of the young patriot spy of that name, and his mother was a sister of Hon. Edward Everett, orator and statesman.

The boy Edward first attended a private school for young children, kept by Miss Susan Whitney, but before he was six years old he had become a pupil in a school presided over by a man. At the age of nine he entered the Boston Latin School, and having had some instruction in Latin, he was advanced one class on entering. After his graduation in 1835, he entered Harvard, graduating in the class of 1839, many of whose members afterward attained prominence in the intellectual world.

After completing his studies at Harvard,

Dr. Hale spent two years at the Boston Latin School, as an assistant teacher. During this time he also studied church history and theology, and when about twenty years old received a license to preach from the Boston Association of Congregational Ministers.

Dr. Hale's first permanent charge was in Worcester, where he remained until 1856, when he was called to the South Congregational Church of Boston. In 1900, he retired from active duty at this church, and shortly after was appointed Chaplain to the United States Senate. He held this appointment at the time of his death, which occurred at his home in Roxbury, Mass., June 10, 1909.

The father of our author was a journalist, and one of the editors of the *Weekly Messenger*, the first weekly periodical devoted to literature and politics, published in the United States. He also owned and edited the *Boston Daily Advertiser*, for many years the only daily paper in Boston, and was connected with several other periodicals.

With his father so deeply interested in newspaper and magazine work, it is not surprising that the son should imbibe something of the atmosphere of the printing office. He early learned to set type in his father's office, and in after life it was Dr. Hale's proud boast that he had been through every department of a newspaper office, from reporter to editor-in-chief. In his interviews with press representatives he never lost an opportunity of fondly referring to those days.

He began to write very early in life, contributing articles to various periodicals before he was twenty-one. As an author he excelled in the short story, and had he never written anything else, his fame could easily rest on *The Man Without a Country*. Another story, *Ten Times One is Ten*, led to the formation of the Lend-a-Hand Society. This Society has a large membership, and its motto is, "Look up and not down; look forward and not back; look out and not in; and lend a hand."

Other well-known stories published by Dr. Hale are:

My Double and How He Undid Me, Margaret Percival in America, In His Name, Mr. Tangier's Vacations, His Level Best, Mrs. Merriam's Scholars, Ups and Downs, The Ingham Papers, Philip Nolan's Friends, Fortunes of Rachel, Four and Five, Crusoe in New York, Christmas Eve and Christmas Day, Christmas in Narragansett, Our Christmas in a Palace.

Nothwithstanding the many demands upon his time, Dr. Hale was ever ready to help the needy and distressed. It was, perhaps, as a philanthropist that his influence was most felt; so far reaching was his reputation in this respect that many a person in need felt that he would obtain a ready ear and some substantial assistance if he could only get into the presence of Dr. Hale.

He was at the height of his power as a pulpit orator at the time of the great Chicago fire in 1871. When the news came to Boston that seventy thousand people were

homeless he preached a sermon that resulted in very large contributions from the people of Boston. This sermon was reprinted and sent broadcast all over the country, and published in many newspapers as the most important contribution from the pulpit of the thousands that were delivered on the Sunday following the great disaster.

For many years Dr. Hale was a member of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, and always took a deep interest in its exhibitions, which he attended regularly. Especially was he interested in children's work in horticulture and was a practical supporter of window gardening. After a day spent in visiting college settlements in the South End of Boston he once went home and found awaiting him a large bundle of pamphlets from the Department of Agriculture, sent at the behest of his congressman. He at once sat down and wrote a letter to the Department, which considerably surprised the clerks, who passed it along to the head of the seed division, reading something like this:

"I have received from your department at various times, packages of seeds, and I have on my desk pamphlets relating to alfalfa culture in Wyoming, sugar beets in Nebraska and the white willow in Iowa. I appreciate the grand work your department is doing in behalf of agriculture in the arid districts of the West. But what I should like to know is, What are you doing for the children of Geneva street?"

The letter was productive of results, for a few days later a whole bag of seeds came, directed to "The Children of Geneva street, care of Reverend Edward Everett Hale, Boston, Mass.," and Dr. Hale saw that they were put to good use, so that by the end of the season there was a whole row of window boxes in the tenements along the street. "That," said Dr. Hale in relating the incident, "is what I call practical horticulture."

The many social and benevolent enterprises to which Dr. Hale lent his wits, his eloquence, and his popularity cannot be

enumerated here. He had the social imagination as others have had the scientific imagination, or the business imagination, to a pre-eminent degree, and with that lever he has moved the world of his times.

At his death the following tribute was paid to Dr. Hale by Thomas Wentworth Higginson, a lifelong friend:

It is probably safe to say that there is no man in America, out of political life, whose name is more widely familiar and the tidings of whose death will be received with more genuine feeling of sympathy and sorrow than that of Edward Everett Hale. His limitations drop out of sight; his positive sources of power rise with affectionate familiarity to thousands of hearts. No person in absolute need ever found him backward. Always ready for larger enterprises, he passed from one to another, but each one was still like a child to him; he gave some ingenious title to it and that name was itself a benediction and a basis of secure memory.

The Purpose of the Story

Dr. Hale's motive in writing *The Man Without a Country* was to show what one's country is, and what her claims are. He intended that little should be known of the hero, except that he had no country, having forfeited the birthright which all other men have.

To give this hero a name, and to surround him with circumstances the least probable, he connected him with the movement, still mysterious, of Aaron Burr, at the beginning of the nineteenth century. He supposed him to be an officer in the army of the country which he disowned. In the slight historical references to Burr and his undertaking, whatever it was, which will be found in the beginning, history has been truthfully followed.

The author wanted a name for his hero which was familiar at that time in the Southwest. He remembered a young man, named Nolan, who was the correspondent

and friend of James Wilkinson, the general in command of the United States Army at the time of Burr's arrest Dr. Hale, however, believed this young man's name to be Stephen. He is spoken of in the story, when the hero alludes to his cousin and to his death in Texas.

Long after the story was first published, it was found that the real name of the true Nolan was Philip, not Stephen. The author had made a mistake in calling him Stephen, and had given his real name of Philip to the imaginary person whom he had created.

To this carelessness or accident, Dr. Hale owed a large correspondence with the relatives of the real "Philip Nolan." In another book, *Philip Nolan's Friends*, the author has given truly the outlines of his tragic history. But his connection with *The Man Without a Country* was the merest accident. The Philip Nolan of this book is an imaginary character, who was created for the sole purpose of teaching young Americans what it is to have a country,

what is the duty which they owe to that country, and how central that duty is among all the duties of their lives.

During the Civil War the book was read in dreary watches at sea, or by the light of camp-fires on shore, when men were risking their lives for the country which had the right to claim their service, and which did not assert that right in vain. It is safe to say that the lesson taught will never be forgotten. At the time of the Spanish War more copies of the book were sold than when it was first published.

As a book to be read in school-rooms, Dr. Hale dedicated it to the boys and girls who also are citizens of the United States, with the hope which Philip expressed to Frederick Ingham when he was a midshipman, and with the injunction which he gave to that boy:

'For your country, boy, and for that flag, never dream a dream but of serving her, as she bids you, though the service carry you through a thousand hells. No matter what happens to you, no matter who flatters you or who abuses you, never look at

another flag; never let a night pass but you pray God to bless that flag. Remember, boy, that behind all these men you have to do with, behind officers and government, the people even, there is the Country Herself, your Country, and that you belong to Her, as you belong to your own mother. Stand by Her, boy, as you would stand by your mother, if those devils there had got hold of her to-day. O if anybody had said so to me when I was your age!"

THE MAN WITHOUT A COUNTRY

I suppose that very few casual readers of the *New York Herald* of August 13th observed, in an obscure corner among the "Deaths," the announcement —

"NOLAN. Died, on board U. S. Corvette *Levant*, Lat. 2° 11′ S., Long. 131° W., on the 11th of May, PHILIP NOLAN."

I happened to observe it, because I was stranded at the old Mission-House in Mackinaw, waiting for a Lake Superior steamer which did not choose to come, and I was devouring to the very stubble all the current literature I could get hold of, even down to the deaths and marriages in the *Herald*. My memory for names and people is good, and the reader

will see, as he goes on, that I had reason enough to remember Philip Nolan. There are hundreds of readers who would have paused at that announcement, if the officer of the *Levant* who reported it had chosen to make it thus: — "Died, May 11th, THE MAN WITHOUT A COUNTRY." For it was as "The Man without a Country" that poor Philip Nolan had generally been known by the officers who had him in charge during some fifty years, as, indeed, by all men who sailed under them. I dare say there is many a man who has taken wine with him once a fortnight, in a three years' cruise, who never knew that his name was "Nolan," or whether the poor wretch had any name at all.

There can now be no possible harm in telling this poor creature's story. Reason enough there has been till now, ever since Madison's administration went

out in 1817, for very strict secrecy, the secrecy of honor itself, among the gentlemen of the navy who have had Nolan in successive charge. And certainly it speaks well for the *esprit de corps* of the profession, and the personal honor of its members, that to the press this man's story has been wholly unknown — and, I think, to the country at large also. I have reason to think, from some investigations I made in the Naval Archives when I was attached to the Bureau of Construction, that every official report relating to him was burned when Ross burned the public buildings at Washington. One of the Tuckers, or possibly one of the Watsons, had Nolan in charge at the end of the war; and when, on returning from his cruise, he reported at Washington to one of the Crowninshields — who was in the Navy Department when he came home — he found that

the Department ignored the whole business. Whether they really knew nothing about it or whether it was a "*Non mi recordo*" determined on as a piece of policy, I do not know. But this I do know, that since 1817, and possibly before, no naval officer has mentioned Nolan in his report of a cruise.

But, as I say, there is no need for secrecy any longer. And now the poor creature is dead, it seems to me worth while to tell a little of his story, by way of showing young Americans of to-day what it is to be A MAN WITHOUT A COUNTRY.

Philip Nolan was as fine a young officer as there was in the "Legion of the West," as the Western division of our army was then called. When Aaron Burr made his first dashing expedition down to New Orleans in 1805, at Fort Massac, or

somewhere above on the river, he met, as the Devil would have it, this gay, dashing, bright young fellow, at some dinner-party, I think. Burr marked him, talked to him, walked with him, took him a day or two's voyage in his flat-boat, and, in short, fascinated him. For the next year, barrack-life was very tame to poor Nolan. He occasionally availed himself of the permission the great man had given him to write to him. Long, high-worded, stilted letters the poor boy wrote and rewrote and copied. But never a line did he have in reply from the gay deceiver. The other boys in the garrison sneered at him, because he sacrificed in this unrequited affection for a politician the time which they devoted to Monongahela, hazard, and high-low-jack. Bourbon, euchre, and poker were still unknown. But one day Nolan had his revenge. This time Burr came down

the river, not as an attorney seeking a place for his office, but as a disguised conqueror. He had defeated I know not how many district-attorneys; he had dined at I know not how many public dinners; he had been heralded in I know not how many *Weekly Arguses*, and it was rumored that he had an army behind him and an empire before him. It was a great day — his arrival — to poor Nolan. Burr had not been at the fort an hour before he sent for him. That evening he asked Nolan to take him out in his skiff, to show him a canebrake or a cottonwood tree, as he said — really to seduce him; and by the time the sail was over, Nolan was enlisted body and soul. From that time, though he did not yet know it, he lived as A MAN WITHOUT A COUNTRY.

What Burr meant to do I know no more than you, dear reader. It is none of our

business just now. Only, when the grand catastrophe came, and Jefferson and the House of Virginia of that day undertook to break on the wheel all the possible Clarences of the then House of York, by the great treason-trial at Richmond, some of the lesser fry in that distant Mississippi Valley, which was farther from us than Puget's Sound is to-day, introduced the like novelty on their provincial stage, and, to while away the monotony of the summer at Fort Adams, got up, for *spectacles*, a string of court-martials on the officers there. One and another of the colonels and majors were tried, and, to fill out the list, little Nolan, against whom, Heaven knows, there was evidence enough — that he was sick of the service, had been willing to be false to it, and would have obeyed any order to march any-whither with any one who would follow him had the order been

signed, "By command of His Exc. A. Burr." The courts dragged on. The big flies escaped — rightly for all I know. Nolan was proved guilty enough, as I say; yet you and I would never have heard of him, reader, but that, when the president of the court asked him at the close, whether he wished to say anything to show that he had always been faithful to the United States, he cried out, in a fit of frenzy —

"D—n the United States! I wish I may never hear of the United States again!"

I suppose he did not know how the words shocked old Colonel Morgan, who was holding the court. Half the officers who sat in it had served through the Revolution, and their lives, not to say their necks, had been risked for the very idea which he so cavalierly cursed in his madness. He, on his part, had grown

up in the West of those days, in the midst of "Spanish plot," "Orleans plot," and all the rest. He had been educated on a plantation where the finest company was a Spanish officer or a French merchant from Orleans. His education, such as it was, had been perfected in commercial expeditions to Vera Cruz, and I think he told me his father once hired an Englishman to be a private tutor for a winter on the plantation. He had spent half his youth with an older brother, hunting horses in Texas; and, in a word, to him "United States" was scarcely a reality. Yet he had been fed by "United States" for all the years since he had been in the army. He had sworn on his faith as a Christian to be true to "United States." It was "United States" which gave him the uniform he wore, and the sword by his side. Nay, my poor Nolan, it was only because "United States" had picked

you out first as one of her own confidential men of honor that "A. Burr" cared for you a straw more than for the flatboat men who sailed his ark for him. I do not excuse Nolan; I only explain to the reader why he damned his country, and wished he might never hear her name again.

He never did hear her name but once again. From that moment, September 23, 1807, till the day he died, May 11, 1863, he never heard her name again. For that half century and more he was a man without a country.

Old Morgan, as I said, was terribly shocked. If Nolan had compared George Washington to Benedict Arnold, or had cried, "God save King George," Morgan would not have felt worse. He called the court into his private room, and returned in fifteen minutes, with a face like a sheet, to say —

"Prisoner, hear the sentence of the Court! The Court decides, subject to the approval of the President, that you never hear the name of the United States again."

Nolan laughed. But nobody else laughed. Old Morgan was too solemn, and the whole room was hushed dead as night for a minute. Even Nolan lost his swagger in a moment. Then Morgan added —

"Mr. Marshal, take the prisoner to Orleans in an armed boat, and deliver him to the naval commander there."

The Marshal gave his orders and the prisoner was taken out of court.

"Mr. Marshal," continued old Morgan, "see that no one mentions the United States to the prisoner. Mr. Marshal, make my respects to Lieutenant Mitchell at Orleans, and request him to order that no one shall mention the United

States to the prisoner while he is on board ship. You will receive your written orders from the officer on duty here this evening. The court is adjourned without day."

I have always supposed that Colonel Morgan himself took the proceedings of the court to Washington City, and explained them to Mr. Jefferson. Certain it is that the President approved them — certain, that is, if I may believe the men who say they have seen his signature. Before the *Nautilus* got round from New Orleans to the Northern Atlantic coast with the prisoner on board, the sentence had been approved, and he was a man without a country.

The plan then adopted was substantially the same which was necessarily followed ever after. Perhaps it was suggested by the necessity of sending him by water from Fort Adams and Orleans.

The Secretary of the Navy — it must have been the first Crowninshield, though he is a man I do not remember — was requested to put Nolan on board a government vessel bound on a long cruise, and to direct that he should be only so far confined there as to make it certain that he never saw or heard of the country. We had few long cruises then, and the navy was very much out of favor; and as almost all of this story is traditional, as I have explained, I do not know certainly what his first cruise was. But the commander to whom he was intrusted — perhaps it was Tingey or Shaw, though I think it was one of the younger men — we are all old enough now — regulated the etiquette and the precautions of the affair, and according to his scheme they were carried out, I suppose, till Nolan died.

When I was second officer of the

Intrepid, some thirty years after, I saw the original paper of instructions. I have been sorry ever since that I did not copy the whole of it. It ran, however, much in this way:

"WASHINGTON (with a date, which must have been late in 1807).

"SIR — You will receive from Lieutenant Neale the person of Philip Nolan, late a Lieutenant in the United States Army.

"This person on his trial by court-martial 'expressed with an oath the wish that he might never hear of the United States again.'

"The court sentenced him to have his wish fulfilled.

"For the present, the execution of the order is intrusted by the President to this Department.

"You will take the prisoner on board your ship, and keep him there with such precautions as shall prevent his escape.

"You will provide him with such quarters, rations, and clothing as would be proper for an officer of his late rank, if he were a passenger on your vessel on the business of his Government.

"The gentlemen on board will make any arrangements agreeable to themselves regarding his society. He is to be exposed to no indignity of any kind, nor is he ever unnecessarily to be reminded that he is a prisoner.

"But under no circumstances is he ever to hear of his country or to see any information regarding it; and you will specially caution all the officers under your command to take care, that, in the various indulgences which may be granted, this rule, in which his punishment is involved, shall not be broken.

"It is the intention of the Government that he shall never again see the country which he has disowned. Before the end

of your cruise you will receive orders which will give effect to this intention.

"Respectfully yours,

"W. SOUTHARD,

For the Secretary of the Navy."

If I had only preserved the whole of this paper, there would be no break in the beginning of my sketch of this story. For Captain Shaw, if it were he, handed it to his successor in the charge, and he to his, and I suppose the commander of the *Levant* has it to-day as his authority for keeping this man in this mild custody.

The rule adopted on board the ships on which I have met "the man without a country" was, I think, transmitted from the beginning. No mess liked to have him permanently, because his presence cut off all talk of home or of the prospect of return, of politics or letters, of

peace or of war — cut off more than half the talk men liked to have at sea. But it was always thought too hard that he should never meet the rest of us, except to touch hats, and we finally sank into one system. He was not permitted to talk with the men, unless an officer was by. With officers he had unrestrained intercourse, as far as they and he chose. But he grew shy, though he had favorites: I was one. Then the captain always asked him to dinner on Monday. Every mess in succession took up the invitation in its turn. According to the size of the ship, you had him at your mess more or less often at dinner. His breakfast he ate in his own state-room — he always had a state-room — which was where a sentinel or somebody on the watch could see the door. And whatever else he ate or drank, he ate or drank alone. Sometimes, when the marines

or sailors had any special jollification, they were permitted to invite "Plain Buttons," as they called him. Then Nolan was sent with some officer, and the men were forbidden to speak of home while he was there. I believe the theory was that the sight of his punishment did them good. They called him "Plain Buttons," because while he always chose to wear a regulation army uniform, he was not permitted to wear the army button, for the reason that it bore either the initials or the insignia of the country he had disowned.

I remember, soon after I joined the navy, I was on shore with some of the older officers from our ship and from the *Brandywine*, which we had met at Alexandria. We had leave to make a party and go up to Cairo and the Pyramids. As we jogged along (you went on donkeys then), some of the gentlemen (we

boys call them "Dons," but the phrase was long since changed) fell to talking about Nolan, and some one told the system which was adopted from the first about his books and other reading. As he was almost never permitted to go on shore, even though the vessel lay in port for months, his time at the best hung heavy; and everybody was permitted to lend him books, if they were not published in America and made no allusion to it. These were common enough in the old days, when people in the other hemisphere talked of the United States as little as we do of Paraguay. He had almost all the foreign papers that came into the ship, sooner or later; only somebody must go over them first, and cut out any advertisement or stray paragraph that alluded to America. This was a little cruel sometimes, when the back of what was cut out might be as innocent as Hesiod.

Right in the midst of one of Napoleon's battles, or one of Canning's speeches, poor Nolan would find a great hole, because on the back of the page of that paper there had been an advertisement of a packet for New York, or a scrap from the President's message. I say this was the first time I ever heard of this plan, which afterwards I had enough and more than enough to do with. I remember it, because poor Phillips, who was of the party, as soon as the allusion to reading was made, told a story of something which happened at the Cape of Good Hope on Nolan's first voyage; and it is the only thing I ever knew of that voyage. They had touched at the Cape, and had done the civil thing with the English Admiral and the fleet, and then, leaving for a long cruise up the Indian Ocean, Phillips had borrowed a lot of English books from an officer, which,

in those days, as indeed in these, was quite a windfall. Among them, as the Devil would order, was the "Lay of the Last Minstrel," which they had all of them heard of, but which most of them had never seen. I think it could not have been published long. Well, nobody thought there could be any risk of anything national in that, though Phillips swore old Shaw had cut out the "Tempest" from Shakespeare before he let Nolan have it, because he said "the Bermudas ought to be ours, and, by Jove, should be one day." So Nolan was permitted to join the circle one afternoon when a lot of them sat on deck smoking and reading aloud. People do not do such things so often now; but when I was young we got rid of a great deal of time so. Well, so it happened that in his turn Nolan took the book and read to the others; and he read very well, as

I know. Nobody in the circle knew a line of the poem, only it was all magic and Border chivalry, and was ten thousand years ago. Poor Nolan read steadily through the fifth canto, stopped a minute and drank something, and then began, without a thought of what was coming —

"Breathes there the man, with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said,"—

It seems impossible to us that anybody ever heard this for the first time; but all these fellows did then, and poor Nolan himself went on, still unconsciously or mechanically —

"This is my own, my native land!"

Then they all saw something was to pay; but he expected to get through, I suppose, turned a little pale, but plunged on —

"Whose heart hath ne'er within him burned,
As home his footsteps he hath turned
From wandering on a foreign strand?—
If such there breathe, go, mark him well,"—

By this time the men were all beside themselves, wishing there was any way to make him turn over two pages; but he had not quite presence of mind for that; he gagged a little, colored crimson, and staggered on —

"For him no minstrel raptures swell;
High though his titles, proud his name,
Boundless his wealth as wish can claim,
Despite these titles, power, and pelf,
The wretch, concentred all in self,"—

and here the poor fellow choked, could not go on, but started up, swung the book into the sea, vanished into his state-room, "And by Jove," said Phillips, "we did not see him for two months again. And I had to make up some beggarly story to that English surgeon why I did not return his Walter Scott to him."

That story shows about the time when Nolan's braggadocio must have broken down. At first, they said he took a very high tone, considered his imprisonment

a mere farce, affected to enjoy the voyage, and all that; but Phillips said that after he came out of his stateroom he never was the same man again. He never read loud again, unless it was the Bible or Shakespeare or something else he was sure of. But it was not that merely. He never entered in with the other young men exactly as a companion again. He was always shy afterwards, when I knew him — very seldom spoke, unless he was spoken to, except to a very few friends. He lighted up occasionally — I remember late in his life hearing him fairly eloquent on something which had been suggested to him by one of Fléchier's sermons — but generally he had the nervous, tired look of a heart-wounded man.

When Captain Shaw was coming home — if as I say, it was Shaw — rather to the surprise of everybody, they made one of the Windward Islands, and lay off and on

for nearly a week. The boys said the officers were sick of salt-junk, and meant to have turtle-soup before they came home. But after several days the *Warren* came to the same rendezvous; they exchanged signals; she sent to Phillips and these homeward bound men, letters and papers and told them she was outward-bound, perhaps to the Mediterranean, and took poor Nolan and his traps on the boat back to try his second cruise. He looked very blank when he was told to get ready to join her. He had known enough of the signs of the sky to know that till that moment he was going "home." But this was a distinct evidence of something he had not thought of, perhaps — that there was no going home for him, even to a prison. And this was the first of some twenty such transfers, which brought him sooner or later into half our best vessels, but which kept him

all his life at least some hundred miles from the country he had hoped he might never hear of again.

It may have been on that second cruise — — it was once when he was up the Mediterranean — that Mrs. Graff, the celebrated Southern beauty of those days danced with him. They had been lying a long time in the Bay of Naples, and the officers were very intimate in the English fleet, and there had been great festivities, and our men thought they must give a great ball on board the ship. How they ever did it on board the *Warren* I am sure I do not know. Perhaps it was not the *Warren*, or perhaps ladies did not take up so much room as they do now. They wanted to use Nolan's stateroom for something, and they hated to do it without asking him to the ball; so the captain said they might ask him, if they would be responsible that he did not talk

with the wrong people, "who would give him intelligence." So the dance went on, the finest party that had ever been known, I dare say; for I never heard of a man-of-war ball that was not. For ladies they had the family of the American consul, one or two travellers, who had adventured so far, and a nice bevy of English girls and matrons, perhaps Lady Hamilton herself.

Well, different officers relieved each other in standing and talking with Nolan in a friendly way, so as to be sure that nobody else spoke to him. The dancing went on with spirit, and after a while even the fellows who took this honorary guard of Nolan ceased to fear any *contretemps*. Only when some English lady — Lady Hamilton, as I said, perhaps — called for a set of "American dances," an odd thing happened. Everybody then danced contra-dances. The black

band, nothing loath, conferred as to what "American dances" were, and started off with "Virginia Reel," which they followed with "Money Musk," which, in its turn in those days, should have been followed by "The Old Thirteen." But just as Dick, the leader, tapped for his fiddles to begin, and bent forward, about to say, in true negro state, "'The Old Thirteen,' gentlemen and ladies!" as he had said "'Virginny Reel,' if you please!" and "'Money-Musk,' if you please!" the captain's boy tapped him on the shoulder, whispered to him, and he did not announce the name of the dance; he merely bowed, began on the air, and they all fell to — the officers teaching the English girls the figure, but not telling them why it had no name.

But that is not the story I started to tell. — As the dancing went on, Nolan and our fellows all got at ease, as I said

— so much so, that it seemed quite natural for him to bow to that splendid Mrs. Graff, and say —

"I hope you have not forgotten me, Miss Rutledge. Shall I have the honor of dancing?"

He did it so quickly, that Fellows, who was by him, could not hinder him. She laughed and said —

"I am not Miss Rutledge any longer, Mr. Nolan; but I will dance all the same," just nodded to Fellows, as if to say he must leave Mr. Nolan to her, and led him off to the place where the dance was forming.

Nolan thought he had got his chance. He had known her at Philadelphia, and at other places had met her, and this was a godsend. You could not talk in contra-dances as you do in cotillons, or even in the pauses of waltzing; but there were chances for tongues and sounds,

as well as for eyes and blushes. He began with her travels, and Europe, and Vesuvius, and the French; and then, when they had worked down, and had that long talking-time at the bottom of the set, he said, boldly — a little pale, she said, as she told me the story, years after —

"And what do you hear from home, Mrs. Graff?"

And that splendid creature looked through him. Jove! how she must have looked through him!

"Home! ! Mr. Nolan! ! ! I thought you were the man who never wanted to hear of home again!" — and she walked directly up the deck to her husband, and left poor Nolan alone, as he always was. He did not dance again.

I cannot give any history of him in order; nobody can now; and, indeed, I am not trying to. These are the tra-

ditions, which I sort out, as I believe them, from the myths which have been told about this man for forty years. The lies that have been told about him are legion. The fellows used to say he was the "Iron Mask"; and poor George Pons went to his grave in the belief that this was the author of "Junius," who was being punished for his celebrated libel on Thomas Jefferson. Pons was not very strong in the historical line. A happier story than either of these I have told is of the War. That came along soon after. I have heard this affair told in three or four ways — and, indeed, it may have happened more than once. But which ship it was on I cannot tell. However, in one, at least, of the great frigate-duels with the English, in which the navy was really baptized, it happened that a round-shot from the enemy entered one of our

ports square, and took right down the officer of the gun himself, and almost every man of the gun's crew. Now you may say what you choose about courage, but that is not a nice thing to see. But, as the men who were not killed picked themselves up, and as they and the surgeon's people were carrying off the bodies, there appeared Nolan, in his shirt sleeves, with the rammer in his hand, and, just as if he had been an officer, told them off with authority — who should go to the cockpit with the wounded men, who should stay with him — perfectly cheery, and with that way which makes men feel sure all is right and is going to be right. And he finished loading his gun with his own hands, aimed it, and bade the men fire. And there he stayed, captain of that gun, keeping those fellows in spirits, till the enemy struck — sitting on the car-

riage while the gun was cooling, though he was exposed all the time — showing them easier ways to handle heavy shot — making the raw hands laugh at their own blunders — and when the gun cooled again, getting it loaded and fired twice as often as any other gun on the ship. The captain walked forward by way of encouraging the men, and Nolan touched his hat, and said —

"I am showing them how we do this in the artillery, sir."

And this is the part of the story where all the legends agree; and the Commodore said —

"I see you do, and I thank you, sir; and I shall never forget this day, sir; and you never shall, sir."

And after the whole thing was over, and he had the Englishman's sword, in the midst of the state and ceremony of the quarter-deck, he said —

"Where is Mr. Nolan? Ask Mr. Nolan to come here."

And when Nolan came, the captain said —

"Mr. Nolan, we are all very grateful to you to-day; you are one of us to-day; you will be named in the despatches."

And then the old man took off his own sword of ceremony, and gave it to Nolan, and made him put it on. The man told me this who saw it. Nolan cried like a baby, and well he might. He had not worn a sword since that infernal day at Fort Adams. But always afterwards, on occasions of ceremony, he wore that quaint old French sword of the Commodore's.

The captain did mention him in the despatches. It was always said he asked that he might be pardoned. He wrote a special letter to the Secretary of War. But nothing ever came of it. As I said,

that was about the time when they began to ignore the whole transaction at Washington, and when Nolan's imprisonment began to carry itself on because there was nobody to stop it without any new orders from home.

I have heard it said that he was with Porter when he took possession of the Nukahiva Islands. Not this Porter, you know, but old Porter, his father, Essex Porter — that is, the old Essex Porter, not this Essex. As an artillery officer, who had seen service in the West, Nolan knew more about fortifications, embrasures, ravelins, stockades, and all that, than any of them did; and he worked with a right good-will in fixing that battery all right. I have always thought it was a pity Porter did not leave him in command there with Gamble. That would have settled all the question about his punishment. We should have kept

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the islands, and at this moment we should have one station in the Pacific Ocean. Our French friends, too, when they wanted this little watering-place, would have found it was preoccupied. But Madison and the Virginians, of course, flung all that away.

All that was near fifty years ago. If Nolan was thirty then, he must have been near eighty when he died. He looked sixty when he was forty. But he never seemed to me to change a hair afterwards. As I imagine his life, from what I have seen and heard of it, he must have been in every sea, and yet almost never on land. He must have known, in a formal way, more officers in our service than any man living knows. He told me once, with a grave smile, that no man in the world lived so methodical a life as he. "You know the boys say I am the Iron Mask, and you know how busy he was."

He said it did not do for any one to try to read all the time, more than to do anything else all the time; but that he read just five hours a day. "Then," he said, "I keep up my notebooks, writing in them at such and such hours from what I have been reading; and I include in these my scrap-books." These were very curious indeed. He had six or eight, of different subjects. There was one of History, one of Natural Science, one which he called "Odds and Ends." But they were not merely books of extracts from newspapers. They had bits of plants and ribbons, shells tied on, and carved scraps of bone and wood which he had taught the men to cut for him, and they were beautifully illustrated. He drew admirably. He had some of the funniest drawings there, and some of the most pathetic, that I have ever seen in my life. I wonder who will have Nolan's scrap-books.

Well, he said his reading and his notes were his profession, and that they took five hours and two hours respectively of each day. "Then," said he, "every man should have a diversion as well as a profession. My Natural History is my diversion." That took two hours a day more. The men used to bring him birds and fish, but on a long cruise he had to satisfy himself with centipedes and cockroaches and such small game. He was the only naturalist I ever met who knew anything about the habits of the house-fly and the mosquito. All those people can tell you whether they are *Lepidoptera* or *Steptopotera;* but as for telling how you can get rid of them, or how they get away from you when you strike them — why Linnæus knew as little of that as John Foy the idiot did. These nine hours made Nolan's regular daily "occupation." The rest of the

time he talked or walked. Till he grew very old, he went aloft a great deal. He always kept up his exercise; and I never heard that he was ill. If any other man was ill, he was the kindest nurse in the world; and he knew more than half the surgeons do. Then if anybody was sick or died, or if the captain wanted him to, on any other occasion, he was always ready to read prayers. I have said that he read beautifully.

My own acquaintance with Philip Nolan began six or eight years after the War, on my first voyage after I was appointed a midshipman. It was in the first days after our Slave-Trade treaty, while the Reigning House, which was still the House of Virginia, had still a sort of sentimentalism about the suppression of the horrors of the Middle Passage, and something was sometimes done that way. We were in the South

Atlantic on that business. From the time I joined, I believe I thought Nolan was a sort of lay chaplain — a chaplain with a blue coat. I never asked about him. Everything in the ship was strange to me. I knew it was green to ask questions, and I suppose I thought there was a "Plain-Buttons" on every ship. We had him to dine in our mess once a week, and the caution was given that on that day nothing was to be said about home. But if they had told us not to say anything about the planet Mars or the Book of Deuteronomy, I should not have asked why; there were a great many things which seemed to me to have as little reason. I first came to understand anything about "the man without a country" one day when we overhauled a dirty little schooner which had slaves on board. An officer was sent to take charge of her, and, after a few minutes, he sent back his

boat to ask that some one might be sent him who could speak Portuguese. We were all looking over the rail when the message came, and we all wished we could interpret, when the captain asked who spoke Portuguese. But none of the officers did; and just as the captain was sending forward to ask if any of the people could, Nolan stepped out and said he should be glad to interpret, if the captain wished, as he understood the language. The captain thanked him, fitted out another boat with him, and in this boat it was my luck to go.

When we got there, it was such a scene as you seldom see, and never want to. Nastiness beyond account, and chaos run loose in the midst of the nastiness. There were not a great many of the negroes; but by way of making what there were understand that they were free, Vaughan had had their hand-cuffs

and ankle-cuffs knocked off, and, for convenience' sake, was putting them upon the rascals of the schooner's crew. The negroes were, most of them, out of the hold, and swarming all round the dirty deck, with a central throng surrounding Vaughan and addressing him in every dialect, and *patois* of a dialect, from the Zulu click up to the Parisian of Beledel-jereed.

As we came on deck, Vaughan looked down from a hogshead, on which he had mounted in desperation, and said: —

"For God's love, is there anybody who can make these wretches understand something? The men gave them rum, and that did not quiet them. I knocked that big fellow down twice, and that did not soothe him. And then I talked Choctaw to all of them together; and I'll be hanged if they understand that as well as they understand the English."

Nolan said he could speak Portuguese, and one or two fine-looking Kroomen were dragged out, who, as it had been found already, had worked for the Portuguese on the coast at Fernando Po.

"Tell them they are free," said Vaughan; "and tell them that these rascals are to be hanged as soon as we can get rope enough."

Nolan "put that into Spanish" — that is, he explained it in such Portuguese as the Kroomen could understand, and they in turn to such of the negroes as could understand them. Then there was such a yell of delight, clinching of fists, leaping and dancing, kissing of Nolan's feet, and a general rush made to the hogshead by way of spontaneous worship of Vaughan, as the *deus ex machina* of the occasion.

"Tell them," said Vaughan, well pleased, "that I will take them all to Cape Palmas."

This did not answer so well. Cape Palmas was practically as far from the homes of most of them as New Orleans or Rio Janeiro was; that is, they would be eternally separated from home there. And their interpreters, as we could understand, instantly said: "*Ah, non Palmas*," and began to propose infinite other expedients in most voluble language. Vaughan was rather disappointed at this result of his liberality, and asked Nolan eagerly what they said. The drops stood on poor Nolan's white forehead, as he hushed the men down, and said:

"He says, 'Not Palmas.' He says, 'Take us home, take us to our own country, take us to our own house, take us to our pickaninnies and our own women.' He says he has an old father and mother who will die if they do not see him. And this one says he left his people all sick, and paddled down

to Fernando to beg the white doctor to come and help them, and that these devils caught him in the bay just in sight of home, and that he had never seen anybody from home since then. And this one says," choked out Nolan, "that he has not heard a word from his home in six months, while he has been locked up in an infernal barracoon."

Vaughan always said he grew gray himself while Nolan struggled through this interpretation. I, who did not understand anything of the passion involved in it, saw that the very elements were melting with fervent heat, and that something was to pay somewhere. Even the negroes themselves stopped howling, as they saw Nolan's agony, and Vaughan's almost equal agony of sympathy. As quick as he could get words, he said:

"Tell them yes, yes, yes; tell them they shall go to the Mountains of the

Moon, if they will. If I sail the schooner through the Great White Desert, they shall go home!"

And after some fashion Nolan said so. And then they all fell to kissing him again, and wanted to rub his nose with theirs.

But he could not stand it long; and getting Vaughan to say he might go back, he beckoned me down into our boat. As we lay back in the stern-sheets and the men gave way, he said to me: "Youngster, let that show you what it is to be without a family, without a home, and without a country. And if you are ever tempted to say a word or to do a thing that shall put a bar between you and your family, your home, and your country, pray God in his mercy to take you that instant home to his own heaven. Stick by your family, boy; forget you have a self, while you do everything for them. Think of your home, boy; write

and send, and talk about it. Let it be nearer and nearer to your thought, the farther you have to travel from it; and rush back to it, when you are free, as that poor black slave is doing now. And for your country, boy," and the words rattled in his throat, "and for that flag," and he pointed to the ship, "never dream a dream but of serving her as she bids you, though the service carry you through a thousand hells. No matter what happens to you, no matter who flatters you or who abuses you, never look at another flag, never let a night pass but you pray God to bless that flag. Remember, boy, that behind all these men you have to do with, behind officers, and government, and people even, there is the Country Herself, your Country, and that you belong to Her as you belong to your own mother. Stand by Her, boy, as you would stand by your

mother, if those devils there had got hold of her to-day!"

I was frightened to death by his calm, hard passion; but I blundered out, that I would, by all that was holy, and that I had never thought of doing anything else. He hardly seemed to hear me; but he did, almost in a whisper, say: "O, if anybody had said so to me when I was of your age!"

I think it was this half-confidence of his, which I never abused, for I never told this story till now, which afterward made us great friends. He was very kind to me. Often he sat up, or even got up, at night, to walk the deck with me, when it was my watch. He explained to me a great deal of my mathematics, and I owe to him my taste for mathematics. He lent me books, and helped me about my reading. He never alluded so directly to his story again; but from one and another

officer I have learned, in thirty years, what I am telling. When we parted from him in St. Thomas harbor, at the end of our cruise, I was more sorry than I can tell. I was very glad to meet him again in 1830; and later in life, when I thought I had some influence in Washington, I moved heaven and earth to have him discharged. But it was like getting a ghost out of prison. They pretended there was no such man, and never was such a man. They will say so at the Department now! Perhaps they do not know. It will not be the first thing in the service of which the Department appears to know nothing!

There is a story that Nolan met Burr once on one of our vessels, when a party of Americans came on board in the Mediterranean. But this I believe to be a lie; or, rather it is a myth, *ben trovato*, involving a tremendous blowing-up with which

he sunk Burr — asking him how he liked to be "without a country." But it is clear from Burr's life that nothing of the sort could have happened; and I mention this only as an illustration of the stories which get a-going where there is the least mystery at bottom.

So poor Philip Nolan had his wish fulfilled. I know but one fate more dreadful; it is the fate reserved for those men who shall have one day to exile themselves from their country because they have attempted her ruin, and shall have at the same time to see the prosperity and honor to which she rises when she has rid herself of them and their iniquities. The wish of poor Nolan, as we all learned to call him, not because his punishment was too great, but because his repentance was so clear, was precisely the wish of every Bragg and Beauregard who broke a soldier's oath two

years ago, and of every Maury and Barron who broke a sailor's. I do not know how often they have repented. I do know that they have done all that in them lay that they might have no country — that all the honors, associations, memories, and hopes which belong to "country" might be broken up into little shreds and distributed to the winds. I know, too, that their punishment, as they vegetate through what is left of life to them in wretched Boulognes and Leicester Squares, where they are destined to upbraid each other till they die, will have all the agony of Nolan's, with the added pang that every one who sees them will see them to despise and to execrate them. They will have their wish, like him.

For him, poor fellow, he repented of his folly, and then, like a man, submitted to the fate he had asked for. He never intentionally added to the difficulty or

delicacy of the charge of those who had him in hold. Accidents would happen; but they never happened from his fault. Lieutenant Truxton told me, that, when Texas was annexed, there was a careful discussion among the officers, whether they should get hold of Nolan's handsome set of maps, and cut Texas out of it — from the map of the world and the map of Mexico. The United States had been cut out when the atlas was bought for him. But it was voted, rightly enough, that to do this would be virtually to reveal to him what had happened, or, as Harry Cole said, to make him think Old Burr had succeeded. So it was from no fault of Nolan's that a great botch happened at my own table, when, for a short time, I was in command of the George Washington corvette, on the South American Station. We were lying in the La Plata, and some of the

officers, who had been on shore, and had just joined again, were entertaining us with accounts of their misadventures in riding the half-wild horses of Buenos Ayres. Nolan was at table, and was in an unusually bright and talkative mood. Some story of a tumble reminded him of an adventure of his own, when he was catching wild horses in Texas with his adventurous cousin at a time when he must have been quite a boy. He told the story with a good deal of spirit — so much so, that the silence which often follows a good story hung over the table for an instant, to be broken by Nolan himself. For he asked, perfectly unconsciously:

"Pray, what has become of Texas? After the Mexicans got their independence, I thought that province of Texas would come forward very fast. It is really one of the finest regions on earth; it is the Italy of this continent.

But I have not seen or heard a word of Texas for near twenty years."

There were two Texan officers at the table. The reason he had never heard of Texas was that Texas and her affairs had been painfully cut out of his newspapers since Austin began his settlements; so that, while he read of Honduras and Tamaulipas, and, till quite lately, of California — this virgin province in which his brother had travelled so far, and, I believe, had died, had ceased to be to him. Waters and Williams, the two Texas men, looked grimly at each other, and tried not to laugh. Edward Morris had his attention attracted by the third link in the chain of the captain's chandelier. Watrous was seized with a convulsion of sneezing. Nolan himself saw that something was to pay, he did not know what. And I, as master of the feast, had to say:

"Texas is out of the map, Mr. Nolan. Have you seen Captain Back's curious account of Sir Thomas Roe's Welcome?"

After that cruise I never saw Nolan again. I wrote to him at least twice a year, for in that voyage we became even confidentially intimate; but he never wrote to me. The other men tell me that in those fifteen years he *aged* very fast, as well he might indeed, but that he was still the same gentle, uncomplaining, silent sufferer that he ever was, bearing as best he could his self-appointed punishment — rather less social, perhaps, with new men whom he did not know, but more anxious, apparently, than ever to serve and befriend and teach the boys, some of whom fairly seemed to worship him. And now it seems the dear old fellow is dead. He has found a home at last, and a country.

Since writing this, and while considering whether or no I would print it, as a warning to the young Nolans and Vallandighams and Tatnalls of to-day of what it is to throw away a country, I have received from Danforth, who is on board the *Levant*, a letter which gives an account of Nolan's last hours. It removes all my doubts about telling this story.

To understand the first words of the letter, the non-professional reader should remember that after 1817, the position of every officer who had Nolan in charge was one of the greatest delicacy. The government had failed to renew the order of 1807 regarding him. What was a man to do? Should he let him go? What, then, if he were called to account by the Department for violating the order of 1807? Should he keep him? What, then, if Nolan should be liberated some

day, and should bring an action for false imprisonment or kidnapping against every man who had had him in charge? I urged and pressed this upon Southard, and I have reason to think that other officers did the same thing. But the Secretary always said, as they so often do at Washington, that there were no special orders to give, and that we must act on our own judgment. That means, "If you succeed, you will be sustained; if you fail, you will be disavowed." Well, as Danforth says, all that is over now, though I do not know but I expose myself to a criminal prosecution on the evidence of the very revelation I am making.

Here is the letter:

"LEVANT, 2° 2′ S. AT 131° W.

"DEAR FRED: — I try to find heart and life to tell you that it is all over with

dear old Nolan. I have been with him on this voyage more than I ever was, and I can understand wholly now the way in which you used to speak of the dear old fellow. I could see that he was not strong, but I had no idea the end was so near. The doctor has been watching him very carefully, and yesterday morning came to me and told me that Nolan was not so well, and had not left his stateroom — a thing I never remember before. He had let the doctor come and see him as he lay there — the first time the doctor had been in the stateroom — and he said he should like to see me. O dear! do you remember the mysteries we boys used to invent about his room, in the old *Intrepid* days? Well, I went in, and there, to be sure, the poor fellow lay in his berth, smiling pleasantly as he gave me his hand, but looking very frail. I could not help a glance round, which

showed me what a little shrine he had made of the box he was lying in. The stars and stripes were triced up above and around a picture of Washington, and he had painted a majestic eagle, with lightnings blazing from his beak and his foot just clasping the whole globe, which his wings overshadowed. The dear old boy saw my glance, and said, with a sad smile, 'Here, you see, I have a country!' And then he pointed to the foot of his bed, where I had not seen before a great map of the United States, as he had drawn it from memory, and which he had there to look upon as he lay. Quaint, queer old names were on it, in large letters: 'Indiana Territory,' 'Mississippi Territory,' and 'Louisiana Territory,' as I suppose our fathers learned such things; but the old fellow had patched in Texas, too; he had carried his western boundary all the way to the Pacific,

but on that shore he had defined nothing.

"'O Danforth,' he said, 'I know I am dying. I cannot get home. Surely you will tell me something now? — Stop! stop! Do not speak till I say what I am sure you know, that there is not in this ship, that there is not in America, — God bless her! — a more loyal man than I. There cannot be a man who loves the old flag as I do, or prays for it as I do, or hopes for it as I do. There are thirty-four stars in it now, Danforth. I thank God for that, though I do not know what their names are. There has never been one taken away: I thank God for that. I know by that that there has never been any successful Burr. O Danforth, Danforth," he sighed out, 'how like a wretched night's dream a boy's idea of personal fame or of separate sovereignty seems, when one looks back

on it after such a life as mine! But tell me — tell me something — tell me everything, Danforth, before I die!'

"Ingham, I swear to you that I felt like a monster that I had not told him everything before. Danger or no danger, delicacy or no delicacy, who was I, that I should have been acting the tyrant all this time over this dear, sainted old man, who had years ago expiated, in his whole manhood's life, the madness of a boy's treason? 'Mr. Nolan,' said I, 'I will tell you everything you ask about. Only, where shall I begin?'

"O the blessed smile that crept over his white face! and he pressed my hand and said, 'God bless you!' 'Tell me their names,' he said, and he pointed to the stars on the flag. 'The last I know is Ohio. My father lived in Kentucky. But I have guessed Michigan and Indiana and Mississippi — that was where

Fort Adams is — they make twenty. But where are your other fourteen? You have not cut up any of the old ones, I hope?'

"Well, that was not a bad text, and I told him the names in as good order as I could, and he bade me take down his beautiful map and draw them in as I best could with my pencil. He was wild with delight about Texas, told me how his cousin died there; he had marked a gold cross near where he supposed his grave was; and he had guessed Texas. Then he was delighted as he saw California and Oregon; — that, he said, he had suspected partly, because he had never been permitted to land on that shore, though the ships were there so much. 'And the men,' said he, laughing, 'brought off a good deal besides furs.' Then he went back — heavens, how far! — to ask about the *Chesapeake*, and what was done

to Barron for surrendering her to the *Leopard*, and whether Burr ever tried again — and he ground his teeth with the only passion he showed. But in a moment that was over, and he said, 'God forgive me, for I am sure I forgive him.' Then he asked about the old war — told me the true story of his serving the gun the day we took the *Java* — asked about dear old David Porter, as he called him. Then he settled down more quietly, and very happily, to hear me tell in an hour the history of fifty years.

"How I wished it had been somebody who knew something! But I did as well as I could. I told him of the English war. I told him about Fulton and the steamboat beginning. I told him about old Scott, and Jackson; told him all I could think of about the Mississippi, and New Orleans, and Texas, and his

own old Kentucky. And do you think, he asked who was in command of the 'Legion of the West.' I told him it was a very gallant officer named Grant, and that, by our last news, he was about to establish his headquarters at Vicksburg. Then, 'Where was Vicksburg?' I worked that out on the map; it was about a hundred miles, more or less, above his old Fort Adams; and I thought Fort Adams must be a ruin now. 'It must be at old Vicks' plantation, at Walnut Hills,' said he: 'well, that is a change!'

"I tell you, Ingham, it was a hard thing to condense the history of half a century into that talk with a sick man. And I do not now know what I told him — of emigration, and the means of it — of steamboats, and railroads, and telegraphs — of inventions, and books, and literature — of the colleges, and

West Point, and the Naval School — but with the queerest interruptions that ever you heard. You see it was Robinson Crusoe asking all the accumulated questions of fifty-six years!

"I remember he asked, all of a sudden, who was President now; and when I told him, he asked if Old Abe was General Benjamin Lincoln's son. He said he met old General Lincoln, when he was quite a boy himself, at some Indian treaty. I said no, that Old Abe was a Kentuckian like himself, but I could not tell him of what family; he had worked up from the ranks. 'Good for him!' cried Nolan; 'I am glad of that. As I have brooded and wondered, I have thought our danger was in keeping up those regular successions in the first families.' Then I got talking about my visit to Washington. I told him of meeting the Oregon Congressman, Harding; I told him about

the Smithsonian, and the Exploring Expedition; I told him about the Capitol and the statues for the pediment, and Crawford's Liberty, and Greenough's Washington: Ingham, I told him everything I could think of that would show the grandeur of his country and its prosperity; but I could not make up my mouth to tell him a word about this infernal Rebellion!

"And he drank it in, and enjoyed it as I cannot tell you. He grew more and more silent, yet I never thought he was tired or faint. I gave him a glass of water, but he just wet his lips, and told me not to go away. Then he asked me to bring the Presbyterian 'Book of Public Prayer,' which lay there, and said, with a smile that it would open at the right place — and so it did. There was his double red mark down the page; and I knelt down and read, and he repeated

with me, 'For ourselves and our country, O gracious God, we thank Thee, that notwithstanding our manifold transgressions for Thy holy laws, Thou hast continued to us Thy marvellous kindness' — and so to the end of that thanksgiving. Then he turned to the end of the same book, and I read the words more familiar to me: 'Most heartily we beseech Thee, with Thy favor to behold and bless Thy servant, the President of the United States, and all others in authority' — and the rest of the Episcopal collect. 'Danforth,' said he, 'I have repeated those prayers night and morning, it is now fifty-five years.' And then he said he would go to sleep. He bent me down over him and kissed me; and he said, 'Look in my Bible, Danforth, when I am gone.' And I went away.

"But I had no thought it was the end. I thought he was tired and would sleep.

I knew he was happy and I wanted him to be alone.

"But in an hour, when the doctor went in gently, he found Nolan had breathed his life away with a smile. He had something pressed close to his lips. It was his father's badge of the Order of the Cincinnati.

"We looked in his Bible, and there was a slip of paper at the place where he had marked the text:

"'They desire a country, even a heavenly: wherefore God is not ashamed to be called their God: for he hath prepared for them a city.'

"On this slip of paper he had written:

"'Bury me in the sea; it has been my home, and I love it. But will not some one set up a stone for my memory at Fort Adams or at Orleans, that my disgrace

may not be more than I ought to bear? Say on it:

In Memory of

PHILIP NOLAN,

Lieutenant
in the Army of the
United States

"He loved his country as no other man has loved her, but no man deserved less at her hands."

NOTES

(The figures refer to page and line.)

15: 5 *Corvette.* The French name for a wooden sloop-of-war, having only one tier of guns.

15: 6 *Levant.* A ship once in the service of the United States, but which had disappeared years before being introduced into the story.

15: 6 *Lat.*, etc. To emphasize the improbability of the story, Dr. Hale said that he had meant for the *Levant* to be heard from on top of the Andes; but some careful proof-reader removed this intentional inconsistency.

15: 10 *Mackinaw.* (Mackinac.) A town situated on a small island of the same name, at the northwestern extremity of Lake Huron. It is now popular as a summer resort, and is commanded by Fort Mackinaw.

15: 10 *Lake Superior.* One of the Five Great Lakes of North America, and the largest body of fresh water in the world.

16: 22 *Madison's Administration.* James Madison (1749–1812), fourth President of the United States. His Administration was from 1809–1817.

17: 5 *Esprit de corps.* The common spirit or disposition developed among men in association, as those of the Army, Navy, etc.

17: 11 *Naval Archives.* The place where the records of the Navy are kept.

17: 12 *Bureau of Construction.* The Bureau of Construction and Repair is an office connected with the Department of the Navy.

17: 14 *Koss.* Robert Ross, the General in command of the British troops at Washington, in 1814.

17: 20 *Crowninshields.* One of the Crowninshields, Benjamin W., was Secretary of the Navy in 1814. The other was appointed in 1805, but never served.

18: 3 *Non mi recordo.* (Spanish.) I do not remember.

18: 20 *Aaron Burr.* (1756–1836.) Born at Newark, N. J., and died at Port Richmond, Staten Island, N. Y. He served with distinction in the Revolution, being with the Canada expedition in 1775, and at Monmouth in 1778. In 1783, he began the practice of law in New York; was United States Senator from New York, 1791–97; and Vice-President of the United States, 1801–1805. His political prospects were destroyed when he killed Alexander Hamilton in a duel. About 1805 he conceived the plan, as was subsequently charged

at his trial, of conquering Texas, perhaps Mexico, and of establishing a republic at the South, with New Orleans as the capital. Of this republic he was to be the president. By the aid of a man named Blennerhassett, and others, he succeeded in purchasing a vast tract of land on the Washita River, which was to serve as the starting-point of an expedition, to be led by him in person. He was arrested in Mississippi Territory, in 1807, was tried for treason at Richmond, Va., but was acquitted.

18: 21 *New Orleans.* The chief city of Louisiana.

19: 6 *Flat-boat.* A large, flat-bottomed boat roughly made, of strong timbers. Flat-boats were used extensively for floating merchandise, etc., down the Mississippi and other western rivers.

19: 8 *Barrack-life.* The barracks are buildings in which both officers and men are lodged in a fortified town or other places.

19: 12 *Stilted.* Stiff and formal

19: 16 *Garrison.* A body of troops stationed in a fort or fortified town.

19: 19 *Monongahela.* A brand of American whiskey.

19: 19 *Hazard.* A game played with dice.

19: 19 *High-low-jack.* A game of cards.

19: 20 *Bourbon.* Another brand of whiskey.

19: 20 *Euchre and poker.* Games of cards of a later date than the other games mentioned.

20: 7 *Arguses.* In Greek mythology, Argus was a giant having many eyes. The name is often applied in a general way to local newspapers.

20: 14 *Skiff.* A small, light boat.

20: 14 *Cane-brake.* A thicket of canes.

20: 15 *Cottonwood tree.* Another name for the poplar and aspen trees. So called from the light, cottony tuft at the base of the numerous small seeds.

20: 16 *Seduce.* To entice to evil; to draw aside from right.

21: 2 *Jefferson.* Thomas Jefferson (1743–1826). He was the third President of the United States, 1801–1809.

21: 3 *House of Virginia.* That branch of the Legislature of Virginia called the House of Delegates. Before the Revolution it was known as the House of Burgesses.

21: 4 *Break on the wheel.* A method of punishment once used in some parts of Europe. The condemned person was tortured and put to death by being stretched on a cart-wheel, or a wooden frame in the form of a St. Andrew's cross, and having the limbs broken with an iron bar.

21: 5 *Clarences.* George, Duke of Clarence, and brother of Edward the Fourth of England, was executed by order of the king for deserting the House of York and joining that of Lancaster.

21: 6 *Treason-trial at Richmond.* The trial of Aaron Burr. See note on 18: 20.

21: 7 *Lesser fry.* A contemptuous term for persons or things of no importance.

21: 9 *Puget's Sound.* An arm of the Pacific Ocean, off the coast of the State of Washington.

21: 13 *Court-martials.* Military courts for trying those who have committed military offences.

28: 2 *Spanish plot.* Gen. Francisco Miranda, a Spanish-American revolutionist, undertook to form the Spanish provinces of America into a republic, but was unsuccessful.

23: 2 *Orleans plot.* In 1795, by a treaty with Spain, the United States secured a right of deposit at New Orleans for the produce of the West. Later the Spanish authorities withdrew this right, which so incensed the people in the western section of the United States that during the administration of President John Adams they recommended that New Orleans be taken by force. The difficulty, however, was averted, and quiet restored.

23: 8 *Vera Cruz.* The chief city of the State of Vera Cruz in Mexico.

26: 5 *Without day.* The court was adjourned without any day for reassembling being named.

27: 2 *Crowninshield.* See note on 17: 20.

30: 19 *Mess.* In the army or navy, a group of officers or men who regularly take their meals in company.

32: 13 *Insignia.* Badges or other distinguishing marks of office or honor.

32: 18 *Alexandria.* A famous seaport of Egypt, named for Alexander the Great, by whom it was founded. It is situated at the northwestern extremity of the Delta of the Nile, between the Mediterranean and Lake Mareotis.

32: 20 *Cairo.* The capital of Egypt, situated on the right bank of the Nile.

32: 20 *The Pyramids.* The Pyramids of Gizeh, in Egypt. They are the northernmost surviving group of a range of about seventy pyramids.

33: 15 *Paraguay.* A country of South America

33: 22 *Hesiod.* A celebrated Greek poet, who probably lived about 765 B. C.

34: 2 *Canning's speeches.* George Canning (1770–1827), a celebrated English statesman and orator. He was Secretary for Foreign Affairs 1807–09, and also 1822–27; President of the Board of Control 1816–20, and Prime Minister 1827.

34: 6 *Packet.* A ship or vessel which carried letters and passengers as well as freight.

35: 3 *Lay of the Last Minstrel.* This poem, by Sir Walter Scott, was published about 1805.

35: 12 *The Bermudas.* See Shakespeare's *The Tempest,* Act I, Scene 2: "The still-vex'd Bermoothes."

36: 3 *Border Chivalry.* The warfare carried on by the Border Knights, on the border between England and Scotland.

37: 11 *Self.* The concluding lines are:

"Living, shall forfeit fair renown,
And, doubly dying, shall go down
To the vile dust, from whence he sprung,
Unwept, unhonored and unsung."

37: 21 *Braggadocio.* Vain boasting.

38: 16 *Flechier's sermons.* Esprit Flechier (1632–1710), a French pulpit orator, made Bishop of Nimes in 1687.

38: 22 *Windward Islands.* A group of islands of the West Indies; also called the Lesser Antilles. They belong to Great Britain.

39: 2 *Salt-junk.* The sailor's term for salted meat.

39: 5 *Rendezvous.* A meeting-place; here the place where ships were ordered to join company.

41: 10 *Lady Hamilton.* An English woman of great beauty, wife of Sir William Hamilton, British Envoy at Naples, 1764–1800. She left Italy after the death of her husband, which occurred in 1803, four years before Nolan's supposed trial.

41: 17 *Contretemps.* An embarrassing situation.

41: 22 *Contra-dances.* (Country-dance.) A dance in which the partners are arranged opposite each other in lines, and dance in couples down the lines and back to their original places.

42: 3 *"Virginia Reel" and "Money Musk."* Old-fashioned dances.

43: 20 *Cotillon.* A lively French dance, in which two, eight, or even more may participate. It consists of a variety of steps and figures, In the United States it is danced with an elaborate series of figures, known as the "german."

44: 3 *Vesuvius.* Mount Vesuvius, the most noted volcano in the world. It is situated on the Bay of Naples, Italy, about nine miles southeast of Naples.

45: 6 *Iron Mask.* "The Man with the Iron Mask" was a mysterious State prisoner of France during the reign of Louis the Fourteenth. He always wore a mask of iron covered with black velvet.

45: 9 *Junius.* The fictitious name of the author of a series of letters directed against the British

ministry. They were published in London from November 21, 1768, to January 21, 1772.

45: 10 *Celebrated libel.* A series of letters directed against Thomas Jefferson, and written by Alexander Hamilton, were published anonymously in 1801.

45: 19 *Frigate-duels.* A reference to the naval engagements during the War of 1812.

46: 13 *Cockpit.* An apartment under the lower gun-deck of a ship of war that was used as quarters by the junior officers. During a battle it was devoted to the surgeon, his assistants and patients.

49: 8 *Porter.* David Porter (1780–1843), an American naval officer, commander of the *Essex*, in the War of 1812.

49: 9 *Nukahiva Islands.* The largest of the Marquesas Islands, in the Pacific Ocean. They were captured by David Porter, on the *Essex*, in 1823.

49: 9 *This Porter.* Admiral David Dixon Porter (1813–1891). He was the son of David Porter.

49: 14 *Embrasures.* Openings in a wall through which guns are pointed and fired.

49: 15 *Ravelins.* A ravelin is a detached triangular work in fortification, having two embankments, which form a projecting angle.

49: 15 *Stockades.* Fences or barriers constructed by planting upright in the ground timber, piles, or trunks of trees, so as to inclose an area which is to be defended.

49: 20 *Gamble.* John Gamble, one of Porter's officers, who was left in charge of the Nukahiva Islands.

52: 10 *Centipedes.* Small animals having many legs (indefinitely called a hundred), there being a pair to each segment of the body. The name is derived from *centum* — a hundred, and *ped* — foot.

52: 11 *Cockroaches.* Small, black beetles.

52: 16 *Lepidoptera.* An order of insects having four similar membraneous wings completely covered with scales. The butterfly and moth belong to this order.

52: 16 *Steptopotera.* The same as Strepsiptera, an order of insects having twisted wings.

52: 19 *Linnæus.* Carolus Linnæus or Karl von Linné (1707–1778), a famous Swedish botanist and naturalist.

52: 20 *Foy.* John Foy, the "Idiot Boy" in the poem by William Wordsworth.

53: 16 *Slave-Trade treaty.* Article IX of the Treaty of Ghent (1814) referred to the abolishment of the slave-trade.

53: 20 *Middle Passage.* That part of the Atlantic Ocean which lies between the West Indies and the coast of Africa.

56: 8 *Patois.* A corrupt form, peculiar to a district or locality, of a language; a rustic, provincial, or barbarous form of speech.

56: 9 *Zulu click.* A clicking sound used in the language of the Zulus. Other South African races also use this sound in their speech.

56: 9 *Beledeljereed.* (Beled-el-Jerid, "Land of Dates.") A region in Algeria and Tunis, Africa.

56: 20 *Choctaw.* A tribe of North American Indians who at one time occupied the country now forming the western part of Alabama and southern part of Mississippi.

57: 2 *Kroomen.* Members of a stalwart negro race on the coast of Liberia; they were distinguished for their skill as seamen.

57: 5 *Fernando Po.* An island in the Bight of Biafra, the eastern part of the Gulf of Guinea, West Africa. It was discovered by the Portuguese in 1471, and was ceded to Spain in 1778.

57: 10 "*Put that into Spanish.*" The phrase is General Taylor's. When Santa Aña brought up his immense army at Buena Vista, he sent a flag of truce to invite Taylor to surrender. "Tell him to go to hell," said Old Rough and Ready. "Bliss,

put that into Spanish." "Perfect Bliss," as this accomplished officer, too early lost, was called, interpreted liberally, replying to the flag, in exquisite Castilian, "Say to General Santa Ana that, if he wants us, he must come and take us." And this is the answer which has gone into history.

57: 19 *Deus ex machina.* (Latin.) In the ancient theatre, a contrivance for representing the passage of a god through the air across the stage; hence the term came to be applied to the mock supernatural or providential.

57: 22 *Cape Palmas.* A cape on the coast of Liberia, Western Africa.

59: 9 *Barracoon.* An inclosure containing sheds in which negro slaves were temporarily detained. Barracoons formerly existed at various points on the western coast of Africa, and also in Cuba, Brazil, etc. African barracoons were composed of large but low-roofed wooden sheds, and were sometimes provided with defensive works, in order to resist attack from the British forces engaged in breaking up the slave-trade.

59: 22 *Mountains of the Moon.* According to Ptolemy, a range of mountains in the interior of Africa, containing the sources of the Nile. They have disappeared from modern maps.

60: 2 *Great White Desert.* Desert of Sahara, the largest desert in the world.

63: 3 *St. Thomas.* An island of the Danish West Indies.

63: 21 *Ben trovato.* (Italian.) Well imagined or invented. The familiar Italian saying is, *Se non e vero, e ben trovato.* (If it is not true, it is well imagined.)

64: 21 *Bragg and Beauregard.* General Braxton Bragg (1815–1876) and General Pierre G. T. Beauregard (1818–1893). They were both graduated from West Point, and served with distinction in the Mexican War. Their sympathies being with the South, they resigned from the service of the United States and entered the Confederate Army.

65: 1 *Maury and Barron.* Matthew Fontaine Maury (1817–1892) and Samuel Barron, naval officers in the service of the United States, also went over to the Confederates.

65: 12 *Boulognes and Leicester Squares.* Boulogne is a seaport of France, on the English Channel. Leicester Square is in the West End of London. These places are referred to here on account of their being popular resorts of foreigners and refugees of the middle classes.

66: 22 *La Plata.* ("River of silver.") A river of South America, formed by the union of the Uruguay and Paraguay Rivers, flowing into the Atlantic Ocean.

67: 4 *Buenos Ayres.* ("Good airs.") A province of the Argentine Republic in South America; also the name of the capital city of this Republic.

67: 18 *Independence.* Mexico first became an independent republic in 1824.

68: 7 *Austin.* Moses Austin (1764–1821), was born in Durham, Connecticut. In 1820, he obtained permission from the Mexican Government to establish an American colony in Texas. At his death, his son, Stephen F., became the head of the colony.

68: 8 *Honduras.* A republic of Central America.

68: 9 *Tamaulipas.* A state of Mexico.

69: 2 *Captain Back's.* Sir George Back (1796–1878), an English explorer of the Arctic region.

69: 2 *Curious account.* An account given by Back, in a narrative of one of his expeditions, of Sir Thomas Roe's Welcome, a strait leading into Hudson Bay on the north.

70: 3 *Vallandighams.* Clement Laird Vallandigham (1820–1871). A prominent statesman of Ohio, who, at the time of the Civil War, expressed himself with such contempt as to the National Government, that he was arrested by order of General Burnside. He was court-martialed and sentenced to close confinement during the war, but the sentence was commuted by President Lincoln to

banishment beyond the lines of the Union Army. Not being well received within the lines of the Confederate Army, he went to Canada. In 1864 he was the unsuccessful Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio. He died by the accidental discharge of a pistol in his own hand.

70: 4 *Tatnalls.* Josiah Tatnall (1795–1871), a United States naval officer, who became a captain in the Confederate navy.

73: 3 *Triced.* Tied up with a small rope.

76: 22 *Chesapeake.* An American frigate. In 1807, when in command of Commodore James Barron, she was fired upon by the British ship *Leopard,* whose commander, Captain Humphreys, demanded that three alleged British deserters on board the *Chesapeake* be surrendered. The *Chesapeake* was taken unprepared, and fired only one gun during the action. Barron was tried for cowardice, and deprived of his rank and pay for five years.

77: 18 *Fulton and the steamboat.* Robert Fulton (1765–1815), the inventor of the steamboat. In 1803 he launched a steamboat on the Seine, in France, which sank from faulty construction. A new boat built with the old machinery made a successful trial trip on the Seine, August 9, 1803. Returning to America in 1806, he built the *Clermont,* which began a successful trial trip from New York to Albany on the Hudson River, August 11, 1807.

77: 20 *Scott.* Winfield Scott (1786–1866). He entered the United States Army as captain, in 1808, and served with distinction in the War of 1812, being made Brigadier-General and brevet Major-General. In 1841 he became Major-General and Commander-in-chief of the Army, and in 1847 was appointed to the chief command in the Mexican War.

77: 20 *Jackson.* Andrew Jackson (1765–1845), the commander of the American forces at the Battle of New Orleans in 1814. He served two terms as President of the United States, 1829–1837.

78: 4 *Grant.* Ulysses S. Grant (1822–1885). During the Civil War he was given command of the Department of the Tennessee, and afterward of all the American Armies, with the title of Lieutenant-General. In 1866 he was made General. He was the eighteenth President of the United States, serving two terms, 1869–1877.

78: 7 *Vicksburg.* Now the chief city of the State of Mississippi.

79: 1 *West Point.* The United States Military Academy, situated in the village of West Point, on the Hudson River, in Orange County, New York.

79: 1 *Naval School.* The United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland.

79: 8 *Old Abe.* Abraham Lincoln.

79: 8 *General Beniamin Lincoln.* (1733–1810.) An American General of the Revolution.

79: 22 *Harding.* Benjamin F. Harding, a statesman of Oregon at the time of her admission to the Union.

80: 1 *Smithsonian.* The Smithsonian Institution at Washington, founded by James Smithson, an English chemist and mineralogist. At his death, in 1829, he bequeathed over half a million dollars to found an establishment "for the increas and diffusion of knowledge among men."

80: 1 *Exploring Expedition.* In 1853 Gen. John C. Fremont organized an expedition to complete a previous exploration of a route to California.

80: 3 *Pediment.* In buildings of the Greek or Classic style of architecture, the triangular space over the portico, at the ends of the roof.

80: 4 *Crawford's Liberty.* "Liberty in Armor," the figure on the dome of the Capitol at Washington, was executed by Thomas Crawford (1814–1857), an American sculptor. It is nineteen and a quarter feet in height. Other works of Crawford's at the Capitol are the pediment and bronze doors.

80: 4 *Greenough's Washington.* The statue of "Washington," near the Capitol at Washington, is the work of Horatio Greenough (1805–1852), a self-taught sculptor. He was a native of Boston, Mass.

80: 10 *Rebellion.* A reference to the Civil War, *The Man Without a Country* having been written in 1863.

81: 14 *Collect.* A name given to certain short prayers used in the liturgies of the Roman Catholic, Anglican, and other churches. In the *Book of Common Prayer* of the Church of England these prayers begin with commemorating some attribute of God, or pleading some necessity or infirmity of man, and end with a simple petition based on such necessity or infirmity. There is a proper Collect for every Sunday, with corresponding epistle and gospel. This Collect is used for every day in the following week, except in the case of festivals and their eves or vigils, which have collects of their own.

82: 7 *Order of the Cincinnati.* In 1783, an association was formed by the regular officers of the Continental Army, at the quarters of Baron Steuben on the Hudson River. Its name, the Society of the Cincinnati, was derived from the Roman dictator, Lucius Quinctius Cincinnatus. The Society is still in existence, its members being in most cases eldest male descendants of the officers of the Revolution.

82: 12 *They desire,* etc. *Hebrews,* XI, 16.

Hale c.3

Man without a country

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